

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Mount Vesuvius Tumbling Down and Fatal Casualties.

A Coup d'Etat Anticipated in Florence.

Special American Mission to the Pope.

Proceedings of the Southern Reconstruction Conventions.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Side of the Volcano Detached and Tumbled Down—Houses and Carriages Buried in the Ruin—Loss of Many Lives.

NAPLES, Jan. 29, 1868. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated, if I may so term it, in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe.

Yesterday evening the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello-Nuovo, one of the fortifications of this city, situated between the royal palace and the sea, fell, tumbling downward.

The detached portion buried several houses built in the vicinity and overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment.

The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth which just lately formed part of the mountain.

This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not yet been ascertained.

ITALY.

A Critical Situation—Fears of a Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1868. The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a coup d'etat is contemplated at Florence.

It is believed in Paris that the relations between the French and Italian governments are not so cordial as they have been.

AGITATION IN NAPLES.

FLORENCE, Jan. 29—Evening. The intrigues of the Bourbonists in Naples are causing much disquiet there.

ROME.

Special Mission from the United States—A General Council.

FLORENCE, Jan. 29, 1868. The United States newspaper says that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome is looked for at an early day.

The Journal gives no information as to the character or object of the mission upon which the American agent has been sent.

PARIS, Jan. 29, 1868. It is now considered certain that the General Council of the Roman Catholic Church, preparations for calling which were some time ago entrusted by Pope Pius IX. to a special commission of seven cardinals, will assemble at Rome in November next.

FRANCE.

The Army Bill Passed in the Senate—Arguments in Opposition.

PARIS, Jan. 29, 1868. The bill for the reorganization of the army, having passed the Corps Legislatif, came before the Senate this week and gave rise to an interesting discussion.

M. Michel Chevalier, in a powerful speech, opposed the bill. He took strong grounds in favor of peace for France, and on those grounds argued against the measure. France should maintain close relations with the neighboring European Powers, all of whom should unite to resist the empire of Russia and the republic of America—these nations in the extraordinary growth of their territory, power and ambition, threatened to overshadow the world.

Mr. Chevalier, speaking for the government, supported the bill. He replied to the arguments adduced against the bill by Mr. Chevalier, declaring the grounds on which he rested his opposition. As for the peace, he expressed by Mr. Chevalier in regard to Russia, they were shared; such views were refuted by every event in the history of Europe since the war in the Crimea.

The debate ended yesterday evening, when the vote was taken and the bill was passed.

ENGLAND.

Hope of Peace with the United States—Not "Reliable" Fenian—Plot Against Woolwich Arsenal.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Evening. Mr. Milner Gibson, a leading member of Parliament, in a speech at Ashton declared that peace must be preserved between England and America. He stated that he believed that a powerful means of conciliating the Fenians, and of strengthening its influence over the Catholic States of South America.

General Carl Schurz, who is on a special mission from the United States, has arrived in this city, and was this afternoon received by the Count von Bismarck.

DENMARK.

The Danish Cession Treaty Ratified.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29—Evening. In the Landthing, or upper house of the Rigsdag, today, the treaty ceding to the United States the sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies, ratified by a unanimous vote. This completes the action of Denmark in regard to the treaty.

IRELAND.

Train Giving Lectures—The Press Prosecutions.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1868. George Francis Train is delivering lectures in Cork on American and Irish subjects. He is very popular with the Irish people and his house is crowded. Alexander M. Sullivan, the editor of the Dublin Nation newspaper, who was arrested for putting defamatory articles in his paper, and for participating in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the "Manchester martyrs," was brought up at Dublin yesterday for preliminary examination. The evidence elicited was of such a nature as to justify the Court in holding the prisoner in custody.

The Fenian Assault on Duncannon Tower—A Sharp Insurgent Fire and Reinforcements.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Midnight. Additional particulars of the assault on the martello tower at Duncannon on Monday night have been received.

After receiving the first fire of the garrison the attacking party retired, but did not leave the field. They waited until their numbers were largely increased from crowds who seemed to be near at hand, and again advanced upon the tower, beginning a general discharge of fire. When the smoke almost reached the foot of the tower the troops again fired, and two men were soon killed. The crowd then fell back and disappeared in the darkness. The two men who were shot were carried off by their companions, and it is not known whether they were wounded or killed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Wexford county. No arrests have yet been made, but the government is using every means to discover the leaders of the assault.

CUBA.

Arrival of Madame Ristori in Havana—Exchange Quotations—Market Intelligence.

HAVANA, Jan. 29, 1868. Madame Ristori and Mr. Grau arrived here to-day on the steamer Eagle. They were received with great enthusiasm, and to-night a serenade will be given to Madame Ristori.

Exchange on London 13 per cent premium; on United States, currency, long sight, 28 1/2 per cent discount; gold, long sight, 1/4 per cent premium; short, 3/4 per cent premium.

Arrived, steamers Cuba, from Baltimore, and Eagle, from New York.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention—Exciting Debates in Un-Parliamentary Language.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29, 1868. The Convention adopted a resolution asking General Schofield to allow *vis a vis* to register where they may reside at the time of the election. A member said the resolution was unnecessary, as General Schofield would soon issue an order for a new registration. During the debate a controversial subject was introduced, the "tyrant Congress." Some confusion followed, several members claiming that the words were disrespectful. The question was left unsettled by the order of the day coming up.

A member demanded the expulsion of the reporter of the Convention, who had made an intemperate remark in the paper. The motion was decided not in order.

At the afternoon session much excitement was caused on the republican side by one member calling another "a damned liar." Chairs were caught up, but the intervention of the members stopped the difficulty. The day, apart from these interruptions, was spent in discussing taxation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention—Proposed Suspension of Judgments for the Collection of Debts—The Pay Question.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29, 1868. The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention was mainly occupied to-day in discussing the report of the Committee for the Relief of the People. The ordinance reported removes the jurisdiction of all State courts in matters of contract and debt and suspends all judgments, except those which are necessary for the support of the government, until July 1, 1869, or until the new constitution and government go into effect. It also directs the State to pay the interest on all the State bonds, but no definite action was taken.

A resolution was adopted authorizing a committee to take an account of \$10,000 to pay the mileage of the members.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention—List of Lands—Taxation for the Payment of Expenses.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29, 1868. In the Convention to-day a resolution was introduced for the purchase by the State of all lands forced on the market, and then to be sold to actual settlers, also praying Congress to appropriate the collected cotton tax of South Carolina—\$5,000,000—for purchasing land to be sold to actual settlers.

Article providing for taxation for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, amounting to \$75,000, was passed.

The proprietors and editors of the Mercury were to-day excluded from the Convention. This was done to prevent breaches of the peace and personal collisions on the floor.

GEORGIA.

The Convention—Bill of Rights—General Meade on the Ordinances Legalized by His Orders.

ATLANTA, Jan. 29, 1868. Five additional sections of the bill of rights were adopted by the Convention to-day. Taxation is to be uniform and on all property taxed. The poll tax is not to exceed \$1, and is exclusively for educational purposes. The twenty-fourth section reads as follows:

"The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation.

The Relief bill was made the special order for Friday next.

A circular issued to-day by General Meade says many inquiries by letter or otherwise have been made to the commanding general as to the propriety of the ordinances legalized by him in general orders, and he has no leisure, nor is it his province, to answer. These ordinances, as enforced by his orders, are to be considered as null and void, and the laws of the State are to be considered as the only laws to be obeyed.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Adoption of an Article Disfranchising Certain Classes of Rebels.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1868. Article number ninety-eight, as adopted by the Convention, disfranchises all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, all papers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders of organs of guerrilla bands during the late war. The following are the provisions of the article:

"All persons who, before the 1st of June, 1861, held the offices of Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General or Attorney General of the United States, Diplomatic Agents of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judges of the courts of last resort in any State, or members of the Legislature of any State, or members of the Convention which voted for or signed the ordinance of secession and commenced hostilities, shall be considered as rebels, and shall be disfranchised, provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability. Of the vote upon this article, twenty of the colored delegates voted yes and the same number in the negative.

Article 99 prescribes the oath to be taken by officers. The first paragraph is as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree to receive every person, on account of race, color or previous condition, or any political or civil privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

Article one hundred defines treason against the State, and says no person can be convicted except upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or confession in open court.

Article one hundred and three provides that the first Legislature convening under this constitution shall make special appropriation for the liquidation of the portion of the debt of this Convention remaining unpaid or provided for.

The Convention adopted the articles, under the title of "General Provisions," and then adjourned.

Supplies for Planters from the Freedmen's Bureau—Cold Weather in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1868. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau publishes two important orders prescribing the regulations under which supplies will be furnished to planters during the current year, providing for the transportation of freedmen to parishes where employment can be had for them. Supplies will be furnished on the basis of the number of freedmen on the estate, first taking a lien on the crops for payment. Subsidies for the helpless and indigent will be issued gratis.

The thermometer is two degrees below the freezing point and the weather is the coldest of the season.

FIRES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Destruction of the Academy of Music at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1868. The destruction of the Academy of Music in this city this morning will prove a great loss to the amusement seekers of Albany. It was the only place where the drama could be presented in the best light, with all its machinery, scenes and accompaniments. The fire was discovered about six o'clock this morning in a concert saloon adjoining the Academy of Music. This fire was soon under the control of the Fire Department, which was promptly at the scene of duty and exerted itself vigorously to put out the flames, which were not of a nature to create any disaster. But before their labors were completed another fire was discovered issuing from a window of the Academy of Music, which was but imperfectly closed from shutters. The flames at once directed the greater portion of their attention to the new fire, but the peculiarly inflammable nature of the materials of the building rendered their efforts in vain. The whole building was in one mass of flames in less than twenty minutes, and its destruction was complete in an hour, despite the exertions of the whole fire department, which was at the scene of duty.

When the flames almost reached the foot of the tower the troops again fired, and two men were soon killed. The crowd then fell back and disappeared in the darkness. The two men who were shot were carried off by their companions, and it is not known whether they were wounded or killed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Wexford county. No arrests have yet been made, but the government is using every means to discover the leaders of the assault.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO—The Loss Estimated at Nearly \$5,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1868. The fire in this city last night was the most destructive that we were ever visited with. The following is a list of the losses as published in the Times:

J. H. Birch, owner of the building from Nos. 33 to 43 Lake street, \$400,000. This building was erected nine years ago at a cost of \$333,000. Mr. Birch is insured for \$100,000.

Messrs. Giers & Co., proprietors of the largest book store in the West, \$200,000. They are insured for \$125,000.

Messrs. Plisk, Kirtland & Co., boots and shoes, \$75,000; fully insured.

Messrs. Rosenfeld Bros., hats, caps and furs, \$25,000; insured for \$25,000.

Messrs. McLaughlin, Nicholas & Abbott, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, \$100,000; insured for \$100,000.

Messrs. Schofield & Co., hardware, \$30,000; insured for \$25,000.

Harwood, Cartridge & Co., hardware, \$75,000; insured for \$75,000.

Messrs. F. & C., notions, \$100,000; insured for \$75,000.

Simon, Strauss & Co., furnishing goods, \$25,000; insured for \$25,000.

Messrs. Kelllogg & Co., hats, caps and furs, \$75,000; insured for \$35,000.

The above all occupied the building of Mr. Birch. Smaller losses were sustained on other occupants of the building. The damage done by the intense heat to the buildings on Lake street, directly opposite, will probably reach \$75,000.

The following is the list of the sufferers by the second fire, which destroyed the building Nos. 4 to 20 Lake street:

Messrs. Whitney & Co., boots and shoes, \$40,000; insured for \$40,000.

Messrs. Gierke, Carter & Co., hosiery, \$40,000; fully insured.

Messrs. Hopkins, crockery, \$35,000; insured for \$25,000.

Messrs. Freeman Brothers, clothing, \$75,000; insured for \$45,000.

Burnham & Van Schaick, druggists, \$100,000; insured for \$200,000.

Messrs. C. H. Williams, hats, caps and furs, \$75,000; insured for \$200,000.

Messrs. C. H. Henderson & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, \$125,000; insured for \$100,000.

Messrs. Anderson, Pierce & Co., clothing, \$50,000; insured for \$40,000.

Messrs. H. & C., clothing, \$25,000.

Messrs. J. & C., clothing, \$25,000.

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ALASKA.

Sale of the Russian Fur Company's Effects—Preparation for the Departure of the Russian Garrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28, 1868.

Advices from Alaska to January 18 have been received. The weather has been mild, the daily average of the thermometer being 27 degrees Fahrenheit. The effects of the Russian Fur Company have been sold for about \$150,000.

There have been several arrivals from Victoria and Puget Sound, which have furnished vegetables for the garrison and people.

Holidays were celebrated by boat races, masquerades, and other amusements. The crews of the first arrivals of the Jamestown and Ross, who were the former; the same boat won the sweepstakes of the China sea, in 1867, from the English, French and Dutch men-of-war's men.

There has been but one death among the new colonists, and this was caused by whiskey. No mention is made of any trouble with the Indians.

The barke Wesser and both were expected to sail in a few days for the Siberian coast, with the late Russian garrison and other passengers.

Considerable trade has sprung up with Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

NEW YORK.

The Workmen's Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1868. In the Workmen's Convention to-day the Committee on the President's address reported, recommending that the Committee on General Good be requested to report what amendments to the Right Hour law are necessary to secure their enforcement; instructing the President to tender thanks to the workmen of New York for securing the conviction of Sophia Myers, charged with defrauding sewing girls, censuring Governor Johnson for pardoning her, recommending that convict labor be used in detriment of labor outside the Prison and denouncing the bill of Assemblyman Hunter to introduce boot and shoe manufacturing in the Albany district.

The report also instructs the officers to correspond with Senators Morgan and Conkling in favor of the Right Hour law, and to publish in the United States Senate the report was adopted.

The Committee on General Good reported in favor of an act relating to the labor of drivers and conductors, which was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution reported an amendment, which was adopted, limiting the number of representatives to a convention to one member from an organization of 500 members and under, two from an organization of 600 members and three from an organization of 900 members, but not more than three from any one organization.

A committee of one is to be appointed by the president to open reading rooms in their respective localities. A tax of \$500 on each 300 members was levied.

The Committee on the Constitution reported an amendment, which was adopted, limiting the number of representatives to a convention to one member from an organization of 500 members and under, two from an organization of 600 members and three from an organization of 900 members, but not more than three from any one organization.

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